

R392. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Services.

R392-303. Public Geothermal Pools and Bathing Places.

R392-303-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is authorized under Section 26-15-2. It establishes minimum standards for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of public geothermal pools and public geothermal bathing places.

R392-303-2. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this rule.

(1) "Bather load" means the number of persons allowed by the operator to use a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place at any one time or specified period of time.

(2) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(3) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Utah Department of Health, or his designated representative.

(4) "Flow-through" means water that is fed by a continuous supply into a pool or bathing place that causes an equal rate of flow to discharge from the pool or bathing place to waste.

(5) "Geothermal bathing place" means a natural bathing place or semi-artificial bathing place with an impoundment of geothermal water.

(6) "Geothermal pool" means a man-made basin, chamber, receptacle, tank, or tub which is filled with geothermal water or a mixture of geothermal and non-geothermal water that creates an artificial body of water.

(7) "Geothermal water" means ground water that is heated in the earth by the earth's interior.

(8) "Living unit" means one or more rooms or spaces that are, or can be, occupied by an individual, group of individuals, or a family, temporarily or permanently for residential or overnight lodging purposes. Living units include motel and hotel rooms, condominium units, travel trailers, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, single family homes, and individual units in a multiple unit housing complex.

(9) "Local Health Officer" means the health officer of the local health department having jurisdiction, or his designated representative.

(10) "Natural bathing place" means a lake, pond, river, stream, swimming hole, or hot springs which has not been modified by man.

(11) "Semi-artificial bathing place" means a natural bathing place that has been modified by man.

(12) "Soaking pool" means a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place that is 4 feet, 122 centimeters, or less deep and is designed exclusively for sitting or reclining.

(13) "Soaking tub" means a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place that has a depth of 2 feet, 61 centimeters, or less and a volume of 300 gallons, 1,136 liters, or less.

R392-303-3. General Requirements.

(1) This rule applies to geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places that:

(a) are partially or completely filled with geothermal water that has a source temperature of at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit, 21.1 degrees Celsius; and

(b) are offered to the public for bathing or recreation.

(2) This rule does not apply to an unsupervised geothermal bathing place that the owner explicitly or tacitly allows anyone at any time to use without a fee.

(3) This rule does not apply to a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place that is used only by a single household or only by a single group of multiple living units of four or fewer households.

(4) Except as otherwise stated in this rule, geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places , are exempt from the requirements of R392-302.

(5) This rule does not require an owner or operator to modify any portion of an existing geothermal pool facility or existing geothermal bathing place. If an owner or operator modifies any system or part of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place, the modified system or part must meet the requirements of this rule. However, if the Executive Director or the Local Health Officer determines that any facility is dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary, or a nuisance or menace to life, health or property, the Executive Director or the Local Health Officer may order modification consistent with the requirements of this rule.

R392-303-4. Drinking Water Supply.

(1) The owner of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall assure that all plumbing fixtures including drinking fountains, lavatories and showers at the public geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place facility are connected to a drinking water system that meets the requirements for drinking water established by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

(2) The owner of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall protect the connected drinking water system against back flow of contamination or back flow of water from the geothermal water source.

R392-303-5. Geothermal Source Water Quality.

(1)(a) The owner of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing

place shall install a tap or sampling point that provides the operator with the ability to sample the geothermal source water before it enters the geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place impoundment.

(b) If it is impractical to directly sample the geothermal source water, the operator may sample water directly from the pool or impoundment. However, at least sixteen hours must have passed since any person has been in the pool and the sample shall be taken as close to the geothermal source water inlet as practical.

(2) The operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall collect samples of the geothermal source water and of any other water source used to fill the pool that is not approved for drinking water by Utah Division of Drinking Water. The operator shall submit the samples for analysis to a laboratory certified under R444-14. The operator shall have the analysis performed initially and every five years thereafter to determine the levels of constituents listed in Table 1. If a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place is in existence prior to the adoption of this rule, the owner of the facility shall submit to the local health department the results of initial source water tests within six months after the adoption of the rule. The permit applicant of a newly permitted public geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall submit the results of the initial source water analyses to the local health department with his application for a permit. The operator shall submit five-year samples to the local health department within six months prior to the end of the five year period.

(3) If the geothermal source water analysis required in R392-303-5(2) reports that any constituents fails any of the standards in Table 1, the owner shall do one of the following:

(a) not use the source water;

(b) implement an ongoing treatment process approved by the Department to provide source water that meets the requirements in Table 1; or

(c) at a minimum, post a caution sign outlined in R392-303-22, to notify swimmers that the water does not meet the EPA recommended drinking water standard and they swim at their own risk. The caution sign shall include the name of the constituent that does not meet the EPA standard and that there may be a health risk associated with bathing in water that contains high levels of the constituent. Based on research funded by or guidelines issued by a competent authority, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Environmental Protection Agency, the Local Health Officer may require the operator to post the maximum recommended bathing period or to post other recommended restrictions.

TABLE 1

Geothermal Source Water Constituents

Constituent	Maximum	Minimum
pH	8.0	7.0
Fluoride	4.0 milligrams per liter	None
Nitrate	10 milligrams per liter	None
Nitrite	1 milligrams per liter	None
Antimony	0.006 milligrams per liter	None
Arsenic	0.010 milligrams per liter	None
Barium	2 milligrams per liter	None
Beryllium	0.004 milligrams per liter	None
Cadmium	0.005 milligrams per liter	None
Chromium	0.1 milligrams per liter	None
Copper	1.3 milligrams per liter	None
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2 milligrams per liter	None
Lead	0.015 milligrams per liter	None
Mercury	0.002 milligrams per liter	None
Selenium	0.05 milligrams per liter	None
Thallium	0.002 milligrams per liter	None

R392-303-6. General Safety Requirements.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-11, except a soaking tub shall neither be required to have a "NO DIVING" sign, a "NO HEAD-FIRST ENTRY" sign, nor a no diving icon.

(2) Head-first entry is not permitted at a geothermal bathing place except where the operator has demonstrated to the local health officer that the water depth and underwater obstructions at the entire geothermal bathing place pose no greater risk than at a diving-permitted section of a swimming pool as allowed in R392-302-11. Diving with a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA) is allowed at geothermal bathing places. Where head-first entry is not permitted, the operator shall place a sign that states "NO HEAD-FIRST ENTRY" in accordance with R392-303-22, 23 and 24.

(3) Geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places shall meet R392-302-14 (fencing), R392-302-22 (safety requirements and lifesaving equipment), R392-302-23 (lighting, ventilation and electrical requirements), and R392-302-30 (supervision of bathers) with the following exceptions:

(a) The local health officer may grant exceptions to the height requirements in R392-302-14 for fences or barriers in consideration of natural features for geothermal bathing places;

(b) A geothermal bathing place under 5 feet, 1.52 meters,

deep is exempt from R392-302-22 except for subsection (3);

(c) A soaking tub is exempt from the underwater lighting requirements of R392-302-32 when used at night but shall have at least 5 horizontal foot candles of light per square foot, 929 square centimeters, over the surface of the tub from overhead luminaries;

(d) Soaking pools and soaking tubs are exempt from the requirements of R392-302-30 (4) through (6), but the lifeguard may not allow any person to use a soaking pool or soaking tub unless there is another person in attendance capable of alerting the lifeguard if the lifeguard's help is needed and the lifeguard must always be on the premises and no more than a minute away if needed at any time; and

(e) Geothermal bathing places used only for SCUBA diving or snorkeling are exempt from the requirements of R392-302-30 (4) through (6), but the lifeguard may not allow any person to SCUBA dive or snorkel in the bathing place unless there is another person in attendance capable of alerting the lifeguard if the lifeguard's help is needed, the lifeguard must always be on the premises and no more than a minute away if needed at any time, and the owner of geothermal bathing places shall require patrons to sign a form that informs the patron that constant lifeguard surveillance will not be provided and that the patron must be accompanied by another diver at all times.

R392-303-7. Bather Facilities.

Geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places shall meet the following sections of R392-302:

- (1) R392-302-24 Dressing Rooms
- (2) R392-302-25 Toilets and Showers
- (3) R392-302-26 Visitors and Spectator Areas

R392-303-8. Construction Materials.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-6. However, a geothermal pool with a volume less than or equal to 3,000 gallons, 11,355 liters, and a maximum depth less than 4 feet, 1.22 meters, is exempt from the color requirement of R392-302-6(5).

(2) The owner or operator of a geothermal bathing place shall notify bathers of and protect them from safety hazards by methods such as altering surfaces or structures, barricading or roping off problem areas, and posting warning signs.

R392-303-9. Bather Load.

(1) Geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places shall meet the bather load requirements in R392-302-7.

(2) If a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place is

unable to meet bacteriological water quality by other means, the owner or operator shall reduce the allowed bather load in order to meet the requirements R392-303-19.

R392-303-10. Design Detail and Structural Stability.

(1) With the exception of the provisions listed in R392-302-8(3) and R392-302-8(5), geothermal pools shall meet the provisions of R392-302-8.

(2) The owner shall submit plans for a new geothermal pool or a geothermal bathing place or the renovation or the remodeling of a geothermal pool or a geothermal bathing place to the local health department for approval based upon compliance to this rule. Renovation or remodeling includes the replacement or modification of equipment that may affect the ability of a geothermal pool or a geothermal bathing place to meet the safety and water quality standards of this rule.

(3) Geothermal bathing places used only for SCUBA diving or snorkeling are exempt from requirements of R392-303-11 through 15 and the clarity requirement in R392-303-19 if each patron signs a document acknowledging that the patron has read the list of inherent physical and environmental dangers that the geothermal bathing place has not complied with in R392-303-11 through 15 and 19, and to which the patron is exposed upon entering or using the geothermal bathing place.

R392-303-11. Depths and Floor Slopes.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-9.

(2) The owner of a geothermal bathing place shall protect bathers from uneven bottoms, sudden changes in depth, and other bottom anomalies by altering the pool bottom, posting signs about the dangers, providing barriers around hazards, or roping off areas.

R392-303-12. Walls.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-10.

(2) The owner of a geothermal bathing place shall protect bathers from uneven walls, submerged projections, or submerged ledges by methods such as posting signs notifying patrons of the dangers, providing barriers around hazards, or roping off areas,

R392-303-13. Ladders, Recessed Steps, and Stairs.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-12.

(2) The owner of a geothermal bathing place shall provide a means of entrance into and exit from the water that include

handholds and steps where needed to provide for bather safety.

R392-303-14. Decks and Walkways.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-13 except soaking pools and soaking tubs shall meet the decking requirements of a spa pool in R392-302-32 (2) (f), the pool curb of a soaking tub may be any width, and the rim of a soaking tub may be up to 24 inches, 61 centimeters, above the deck level.

(2) The owner of a geothermal bathing place shall provide safe walkways leading to the bathing place that are free of trip hazards and provide handholds where there are ramps or steps.

R392-303-15. Depth Markings and Safety Ropes.

(1) Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-15.

(2) The owner of a geothermal bathing place shall protect bathers from unexpected deep water by means such as posting pool depth signs, providing barriers around deep areas, or roping off areas.

R392-303-16. Circulation Systems.

(1) Geothermal pools that transport source, pool, or discharge water through pipes shall meet the requirements of R392-302-16 for piping, pipe labeling, velocity in pipes, adequate space in equipment areas, valves, and air induction systems. Geothermal pools shall meet the requirements of R392-302-16 for normal water level and vacuum cleaning systems; except a vacuum cleaning system is not required if an operator keeps the pool clean by draining the pool and cleaning it while it is empty.

(2) The owner or operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall maintain flow-through 24 hours a day during the operating season, except for periods of maintenance. If the pool is drained and cleaned each day prior to use, flow-through is only required during the period that the geothermal pool is in use.

(3) A geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place with a volume greater than 3,000 gallons, 11,355 liters, shall have a flow-through rate greater than or equal to one-fourth the pool volume every hour. A geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place with a volume less than or equal to 3,000 gallons, 11,355 liters, shall have a flow-through rate greater than or equal to the pool volume every 30 minutes.

(a) If the results of any three of the last five E. Coli or fecal coliform samples taken from the pool exceed 63 per 50 milliliters, the owner or operator shall either increase the rate of flow-through, reduce bather load as provided in R392-303-9(2),

or both increase the flow rate and reduce the bather load. The owner or operator shall adjust the bather load or the flow-through rate to a level that consistently produces E. Coli or fecal coliform levels less than 63 per 50 milliliters. If any E. Coli or fecal coliform sample exceeds 63 per 50 milliliters, the owner shall keep the pool closed until sample results for the pool are less than 63 per 50 milliliters as required in R392-303-19(3).

(b) The Local Health Officer may approve a reduced flow rate if the owner or operator of the geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place can demonstrate that the required bacteriological level can be maintained at the reduced flow rate.

(c) If the operator of a geothermal bathing place is unable to control the flow-through rate, the operator may meet the bacteriologic water quality standards in section R392-303-19 by controlling bather load.

(d) If the operator of a geothermal pool maintains the disinfectant levels, chloramine levels, and pH levels within the values allowed in Table 6 of R392-302 and operates a recirculation system in the pool in compliance with the requirements of R392-302-16, the pool is exempt from the flow-through rate requirements of R392-303-16(3) except the operator shall maintain a flow-through with a maximum turnover time of 48 hours, and shall meet the bacteriologic requirements of R392-302-27(5)(d).

(4) A geothermal pool that has pumped flow shall meet the inlet requirements of R392-302-17. Geothermal bathing places and geothermal pools that have gravity flow inlets, shall either meet the requirements of R392-302-17 or the owner or operator of the pool shall demonstrate to the local health department that the inlet system provides uniform distribution of fresh water throughout the pool. A demonstration of uniform distribution includes computer simulation or a dye test witnessed by a representative of the local health department.

(5) A geothermal pool shall have a drain that allows complete emptying of the pool. Geothermal pool and geothermal bathing place submerged drain grates and covers shall meet the requirements of R392-302-18. Geothermal pool and geothermal bathing place submerged drains shall meet the anti-entrapment requirements of R392-302-18.

(6) A geothermal pool shall have overflow gutters or skimming devices that meet the applicable requirements of R392-302-19.

(7) Geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places shall have a method to determine accurate rate-of-flow in gallons per minute. If the rate-of-flow method is a rate-of flow indicator manufactured by a third party, it shall be properly installed and located according to the manufacturer's recommendations. If a field-fabricated rate-of-flow indicator such as a calibrated weir

or flume is used, it shall be designed and calibrated under the direction of a licensed professional engineer. The rate-of-flow indicator must be located in a place and positioned where it can be easily read by the operator as required in R392-303-21(2). The Local Health Officer may exempt a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place from the requirement for a rate-of-flow indicator if the rate of flow is not adjustable or if there is no practical way to measure flow.

(8) Each geothermal pool and geothermal bathing place shall have a temperature measuring device. The operator shall measure the temperature of the pool at the warmest point. The device shall be accurate to within one degree Fahrenheit (0.6 degrees Celsius). The operator shall calibrate the thermometer in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications as necessary to ensure its accuracy.

R392-303-17. Filtration.

The owner of a flow-through geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place is not required to filter the water in the pool or bathing place, except as may be necessary to meet safety and water quality requirements. Filters shall meet the requirements of R392-302-20.

R392-303-18. Disinfectant and Chemical Feeders.

Chemical feeders or disinfectant residuals are not required in geothermal pools or geothermal bathing places, except as may be necessary to meet water quality requirements. If the operator uses any chemical, the operator shall meet the requirements of R392-302-21 for that particular chemical.

R392-303-19. Pool Water Quality.

(1) The water in a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place must have sufficient clarity at all times so that a black disc 6 inches, 15.24 centimeters, in diameter, is readily visible if placed on a white field at the deepest point of the pool (or at 12 feet, 3.66 meters, deep for pools over 12 feet, 3.66 meters, deep). The owner or operator shall close the pool or bathing place immediately if this requirement is not met. A soaking tub is exempt from the clarity requirements of this subsection.

(2) The local health department or pool sampler contracted by the local health department shall collect routine bacteriological samples of the pool water at least once per month and at least two weeks apart. The local health department or their contractor may collect additional samples for investigative purposes or as a follow-up of unsatisfactory samples. The Local Health Officer shall choose or approve the dates and times that the samples are collected based on when a representative level of

bacteria would likely be found. The local health department or person sampling the pool shall submit the bacteriological samples to a laboratory approved by under R444-14 to perform E. coli or fecal coliform testing.

(a) The local health department or its contracted pool sampler, as required by local health department, shall have the laboratory analyze the sample for either E. coli or fecal coliform.

(b) If the pool sampler submits the sample as required by local health department, the sampler shall require the laboratory to report sample results within five working days to the local health department and operator.

(3) If the E. coli or fecal coliform levels are found to be greater than the maximum level of 63 per 50 milliliters, the owner or operator shall close the pool until sample results show the level is below 63. As an alternative to closing the pool until sample results show acceptable bacteriological levels, the operator may temporarily close the pool and commence feeding a disinfectant to the pool water, meeting the requirements of R392-303-18 and the disinfectant concentration and pH requirements of R392-302-27, and then reopen the pool at least 45 minutes after the required disinfectant level has been achieved. The feeding of disinfectant to the pool must continue until samples of pool water and the source water pass the bacteriological standards required for disinfected pools in R392-302-27 (5) (d) (ii).

(4) If E. coli or fecal coliform levels are greater than one per 50 milliliters, the pool operator shall post the level found as required in R392-303-22.

(5) The owner or operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place should maintain the pool water temperature at a maximum of 104 degrees Fahrenheit, 40 degrees Celsius. A geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place that exceeds 104 degrees Fahrenheit, 40 degrees Celsius, at the minimum required turnover rate shall have, and employ when necessary, a method of temperature reduction in the pool or bathing place that maintains the minimum flow-through rate required under R392-303-16(3). An approved method of temperature reduction may include methods such as the introduction of cool water from a source that has been analyzed and approved according to R392-303-5(2) or approved for drinking water by the Utah Division of Drinking Water, or such as the direct cooling of the geothermal source water by a heat exchanger, or the diversion of the geothermal source water to allow it to cool prior to entering the pool or impoundment. The temperature reduction method shall be capable of reducing the temperature of the pool within 2 hours of activation from the maximum anticipated temperature to below 104 degrees Fahrenheit, 40 degrees Celsius. If the temperature of the source water or

cooling rate of the pool is difficult to control, a temperature drift of up to four degrees Fahrenheit, 2.2 degrees Celsius, is allowed if the owner or operator has activated the temperature reduction measure. The owner or operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall not permit bathers to use the pool if the temperature is above 108 degrees Fahrenheit, 42.2 degrees Celsius, except the owner may allow a bather to use a soaking tub or similar fixture with a volume of 70 gallons or less and a water temperature less than or equal to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, 43.3 degrees Celsius.

R392-303-20. Cleaning Pools.

(1) The owner or operator of a geothermal pool shall remove any visible dirt on the bottom of the pool at least once every 24 hours or more frequently as needed to keep the pool free of dirt and debris.

(2) The owner or operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall clean the water surface of the pool as often as needed to keep the pool free of scum or floating matter.

(3) The owner or operator of a geothermal pool shall keep pool surfaces, decks, handrails, floors, walls, and ceilings of rooms enclosing pools, dressing rooms and equipment rooms clean, sanitary, and in good repair. The owner or operator of a geothermal bathing place shall keep handholds, handrails, entrance points, walkways, dressing rooms, and equipment rooms clean and in good repair.

R392-303-21. Supervision of Pools and Bathing Places.

(1) Geothermal pools and geothermal bathing places shall meet the requirements of R392-302-29(1).

(2) The operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall record the flow-through rate and pool temperature prior to opening the pool or bathing place each day. To verify bather load, the operator shall record the number of patrons at the geothermal bathing place or pool every four hours that the geothermal bathing place or pool is open for use or shall record the time of day that each user checks in. If a pool uses disinfection or filtration, the operator shall keep the disinfection and filtration records required in R392-302-29. The Local Health Officer may reduce the requirement for the frequency of record keeping if a decreased frequency is more reasonable considering the likelihood of a change in the values recorded. The owner or operator shall make the records required by this section available for inspection by representatives of the local health department and shall retain the records for at least three years.

R392-303-22. Caution Sign Content.

(1)(a) The operator of a geothermal pool or a geothermal bathing place in which the requirements of Table 6 in R392-302-27 are not met for disinfectant residual shall post a caution sign with the following bulleted points:

- WATER IN THIS POOL CONTAINS NO DISINFECTANT
- BATHING IN THIS POOL MAY INCREASE YOUR RISK OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
- PERSONS SUFFERING FROM A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRANSMISSIBLE BY WATER SHALL NOT ENTER THE WATER
- KEEP POOL WATER OUT OF YOUR MOUTH AND NOSE.

(b) The operator shall post an additional sign or an addition to the sign required by this section that describes the results of the sample using a changeable element such as a "white board" or attachable digits. The sign shall state:

- THE MOST RECENT BACTERIAL RESULT OF WATER FROM THIS POOL WAS (the changeable element shall be placed at this point with the most recent fecal coliform or E. coli count per 50 milliliters posted). FOR COMPARISON, A NON-GEOTHERMAL POOL CANNOT EXCEED 1

(c) If ozone or ultraviolet light is used to treat the water, the following statement may be added to the sign; the statement shall be verbatim and state the method of treatment:

- TREATED WITH (UV LIGHT or OZONE or UV LIGHT AND OZONE if both are used)-PROVIDES SHORT-TERM DISINFECTION ONLY.

(2) If a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place is operated at a temperature greater than or equal to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, 37.8 degrees Celsius, the operator shall post a separate caution sign that includes the following bulleted points:

- POOL WATER MAY EXCEED 100 DEGREES F. (37.8 DEGREES C.)
- CONSULT A PHYSICIAN IF YOU: ARE ELDERLY OR PREGNANT; HAVE HEART DISEASE, DIABETES, OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE; OR USE PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION
- DO NOT USE POOL IF ALONE OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANY IMPAIRING SUBSTANCE
- DO NOT USE POOL FOR MORE THAN 15 MINUTES AT A TIME
- CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE PROHIBITED; CHILDREN UNDER 14 MUST BE WITH A PERSON OVER 18 YEARS

(3) Except at a geothermal pool or a geothermal bathing place where head-first entry is permitted, the operator shall post a warning sign that states, "NO HEAD-FIRST ENTRY" in accordance with R392-303-23 and 24.

(4) If the geothermal pool or bathing place source water fails any of the standards found in Table 1, the operator shall post a warning sign that states the following:

- POOL WATER DOES NOT MEET EPA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS FOR (the failed constituent or constituents listed in Table 1).
- (The analytical result of each failed constituent and the

value of the Table 1 standard that has not been met.) For example: ARSENIC IN THE POOL IS 35 PARTS PER BILLION; EPA STANDARDS ALLOW ONLY 10.

-THERE MAY BE HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH BATHING IN THIS WATER.

- USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

R392-303-23. Caution Sign Placement.

(1) The operator of a geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place shall post caution and warning signs that meet the requirements of this rule in conspicuous locations that are in the line of sight of a persons using the premises and readily visible so that all persons are alerted to potential hazards and informed before using the geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place.

(a) The operator shall place the caution sign required in subsection R392-303-22(1) at the reception or sales counter and no more than 10 feet from where a person checks in or pays for the use of the pool. The sign shall be visible to potential customers before they pay for entry or pass the reception or sales counter. If there are multiple geothermal pools or geothermal bathing places at the facility, the operator shall display on the caution sign at the reception or sales counter the bacterial count of the geothermal pool or geothermal bathing place in the facility that had the highest level of E. coli or fecal coliform found in the most recent sampling event.

(b) The operator shall place any caution sign required in subsection R392-303-22(2) either:

(i) next to the sign required in subsection R392-303-22(1) if the pool or any pool may exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit, 37.8 degrees Celsius; or

(ii) within 10 feet of the entrance or entrances to each pool that is operated at a temperature greater than or equal to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, 37.8 degrees Celsius.

(c) The operator shall place any warning sign required in subsection R392-303-22(3) either:

(i) next to the sign(s) required in subsection R392-303-22(1) if the pool or all pools do not permit head-first entry; or

(ii) within 10 feet of the entrance or entrances to each pool that does not permit head-first entry.

(d) The operator shall place any warning sign required in subsection R392-303-22(4) either:

(i) next to the sign(s) required in subsection R392-303-22(1); or

(ii) within 10 feet of the entrance or entrances to each pool.

(2) In lieu of meeting the signage requirements listed in R392-303-22 and 23(1), the operator may have the patron sign a

document that contains the same language as required for the signs required in R392-303-22. The signature is to acknowledge that the patron has received the information. The document shall disclose the most recent bacteriologic analysis results. The operator shall make a copy of the document available to each patron upon request. The operator shall retain the disclosure documents for at least one year and make them available for inspection by public health officials.

R392-303-24. Caution Sign Format Requirements.

(1) The caution sign required by R392-303-22(1) and R392-303-22(2) shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The signs shall be at least 24 inches, 61 centimeters, by 18 inches, 46 centimeters, on a white background. If the sign is larger than 24 inches, 61 centimeters, by 18 inches, 46 centimeters, the sizes of the other elements of the sign shall be proportionally larger.

(b) All lettering shall be in a sans serif font proportional thickness to height so as to be easily readable. Acceptable fonts are arial bold, folio medium, franklin gothic, helvetica, helvetica bold, meta bold, news gothic bold, poster gothic, and universe. In addition, the letters shall be:

- (i) black in color;
- (ii) capital letters; and
- (iii) adequately spaced and not crowded.

(c) There must be a panel at the top of the sign. The background of the panel shall be safety yellow in color and shall:

(i) be at least 3.3 centimeters, high and 44 centimeters wide, including a black line border that is 0.16 centimeters wide surrounding the safety yellow background;

(ii) have the word "CAUTION" in capital letters that are two centimeters high; and

(iii) have an internationally recognized safety alert symbol that is two centimeters high and placed immediately to the left of the word "CAUTION".

(d) The safety alert symbol shall be black with a yellow field.

(e) The word "CAUTION" and the symbol shall be vertically and horizontally centered within the yellow panel.

(f) The letters in the body of the sign shall be legible, at least one centimeter high, and clearly visible.

(g) The body of the sign required in subsection R392-303-22(1) shall list the bulleted statements required in that section.

(h) The body of the sign required in subsection R392-303-22(2) shall list the bulleted statements required in that section.

(2) The warning sign required by R392-303-22(3) and R392-303-22(4) shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The signs shall be at least 17 inches, 43 centimeters, by 11 inches, 28 centimeters, on a white background. If the sign is larger than 17 inches, 43 centimeters, by 11 inches, 28 centimeters, the sizes of the other elements of the sign shall be proportionally larger.

(b) All lettering shall be in a sans serif font proportional thickness to height so as to be easily readable. Acceptable fonts are arial, arial bold, folio medium, franklin gothic, helvetica, helvetica bold, meta bold, news gothic bold, poster gothic, and universe. In addition, the letters shall be:

- (i) black in color;
- (ii) capital letters; and
- (iii) adequately spaced and not crowded.

(c) There must be a panel at the top of the sign. The background of the panel shall be safety orange in color and shall:

(i) be at least 3.3 centimeters, high and 41 centimeters wide, including a black line border that is 0.16 centimeters wide surrounding the safety orange background;

(ii) have the word "WARNING" in capital letters that are two centimeters high; and

(iii) have an internationally recognized safety alert symbol that is two centimeters high and placed immediately to the left of the word "WARNING".

(d) The safety alert symbol shall be black with a safety orange field.

(e) The word "WARNING" and the symbol shall be vertically and horizontally centered within the orange panel.

(f) The letters in the body of the sign shall be legible, at least one inch (2.54 centimeters) high, and clearly visible

(g) The body of the sign required in subsection R392-303-22(3) shall display the text "NO HEAD-FIRST ENTRY". The text on the body shall be centered vertically and horizontally in the space below the orange panel with "NO HEAD-FIRST" on one line and "ENTRY" on the line below.

(h) The body of the sign required in subsection R392-303-22(4) shall list the bulleted statements required in that section.

R392-303-25. Enforcement and Penalties.

A person who violates a provision of this rule is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each offense as provided in Section 26-23-6.

KEY: geothermal pools, geothermal natural bathing places, hot springs, geothermal spas

Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: February 24, 2014

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